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(54) **RADIATION DETECTION DEVICE AND METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME**
STRAHLUNGSDETektor UND VERFAHREN ZU SEINER HERSTELLUNG
DISPOSITIF DE DETECTION DE RADIATIONS ET SON PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a radiation detection device; and, particularly, to a radiation detection device having a light-receiving portion with a large area, which is used for medical X-raying and the like.

Background Art

[0002] While X-ray sensitive films have conventionally been used for medical and industrial X-raying, radiation imaging systems using a radiation detection device are becoming pervasive due to their convenience and the storability of their photographed results. Such a radiation imaging system uses a radiation detection device having a plurality of pixels so as to acquire, as an electric signal, two-dimensional image data formed by a radiation, and processes thus obtained signal with a processing unit, so as to display it on a monitor. A typical radiation detection device is configured such that a scintillator is disposed on one- or two-dimensionally arranged photodetectors so as to convert the incident radiation into light, which is then detected.

[0003] CsI, a typical scintillator material, is a hygroscopic material which dissolves by absorbing vapor (moisture) in the air. As a result, characteristics of the scintillator, such as resolution in particular, have disadvantageously deteriorated.

[0004] Known as a radiation detection device having a structure for protecting the scintillator against moisture is the technique disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 5-196742, corresponding to EP-A-0 528 676. In this technique, a water-impermeable moisture-proof barrier is formed on the upper side of the scintillator layer, thereby protecting the scintillator against moisture.

[0005] In the above-mentioned technique, however, it is hard for the moisture-proof barrier in the outer peripheral portion of the scintillator layer to come into close contact with the substrate of the radiation detection device. In particular, in a radiation detection device having a large area used for chest X-raying or the like, due to its long outer peripheral portion, there is a fear of peeling off the moisture-proof barrier. Hence, the hermetic sealing of the scintillator layer might become incomplete, moisture penetrates into the scintillator layer, it might cause a problem that deteriorates characteristics of the scintillator layer.

[0006] Also, the above-mentioned technique discloses a method of making a moisture seal layer for the moisture-proof barrier in which a silicone potting material or the like is coated on the scintillator layer in a liquid state or coated inside a window member disposed on the light-receiving surface side of the radiation detection device and then the window member is disposed on the scintillator layer before the moisture seal layer is dried,

thereby fixing the moisture seal layer. In this method, it is hard to uniformly form the moisture seal layer on a scintillator layer having an irregular surface form, whereby adhesion may deteriorate. this phenomenon tends to occur in radiation detection devices having a large area, in particular.

[0007] In view of the foregoing problems, it is desirable to provide a radiation detection device having a uniform protective film which is easy to make, for protecting the scintillator against moisture; and a method of making the same.

Summary of the Invention

[0008] According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a radiation detection device comprising a light-receiving device array in which a plurality of light-receiving devices are one- or two-dimensionally arranged on a substrate to form a light-receiving portion, and a plurality of bonding pads electrically connected to the light-receiving devices in respective rows or columns of the light-receiving portion are disposed outside the light-receiving portion; a scintillator layer, deposited on the light-receiving devices, for converting a radiation into visible light; a radiation-transmittable, moisture-resistant protective film covering at least the scintillator layer and exposing at least the bonding pad portion of the light-receiving device array; and a coating resin coated on the peripheral portion of the moisture-resistant protective film so as to bond the edge of the moisture-resistant protective film to the light-receiving device array.

[0009] As a consequence, the incident radiation is converted into visible light by the scintillator layer. As the resulting visible light image is detected by the one- or two-dimensionally arranged light-receiving devices, an electric signal corresponding to the incident radiation image is obtained. The scintillator layer has a characteristic of deteriorating by absorbing moisture. However, since the scintillator layer is covered with the moisture-resistant protective film, and an edge of the moisture-resistant protective film is coated with the coating resin, the scintillator layer is completely hermetically sealed so as to be isolated from the external atmosphere, thus being protected against vapour in the air. Further, the bonding pad portion for connection with an external circuit is exposed.

[0010] According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of making a radiation detection device, the method comprising: a step of forming a light-receiving portion by one- or two-dimensionally arranging a plurality of light-receiving devices on a substrate, and depositing a scintillator layer for converting a radiation into visible light on the light-receiving devices of a light-receiving device array in which a plurality of bonding pads electrically connected to the light-receiving devices in respective rows or columns of the light-receiving portion are disposed outside the light-receiv-

ing portion; a step of forming a radiation-transmittable, moisture-resistant protective film such as to envelope said light-receiving device array as a whole; a step of cutting and removing at least the part of the moisture-resistant protective film, outside the scintillator layer, covering the bonding pads so as to expose at least the part of the light-receiving device array in an area including the bonding pads; and a step of coating the peripheral portion of the moisture-resistant protective film with a resin so as to bond the edge of the moisture-resistant protective film to the light-receiving device.

[0011] As the first organic film is formed such as to envelope the light-receiving device array as a whole, the adhesion between the scintillator layer and the organic film improves, thereby forming a uniform film. As the uniform moisture-resistant protective film is removed from the bonding pad portion after being formed thereon, the bonding pad portion is securely exposed. Further, as the moisture-resistant protective film is coated with a resin along an edge portion acting as a boundary with respect to the exposed portion, the edge of the moisture-resistant protective film comes into close contact with the light-receiving device array surface thereunder, whereby the scintillator layer under the moisture-resistant protective film is sealed.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0012]

Fig. 1 is a top plan view showing an embodiment of the present invention, whereas Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view thereof taken along the line A-A; Figs. 3 to 10 are views showing manufacturing steps of the embodiment in accordance with Figs. 1 and 2; and

Fig. 11 is a top plan view showing another embodiment of the present invention, whereas Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view thereof taken along the line B-B.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

[0013] In the following, embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the drawings. To facilitate the comprehension of the explanation, the same reference numerals denote the same parts, where possible, throughout the drawings, and a repeated explanation will be omitted. Also, the dimensions and forms in each drawing are not always identical to those in practice but include parts exaggerated to facilitate understanding.

[0014] Fig. 1 is a top plan view showing an embodiment of the present invention, whereas Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of its outer peripheral portion taken along the line A-A.

[0015] First, the configuration of this embodiment will be explained with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. On an in-

ulating substrate 1, such as that made of glass, for example, light-receiving devices 2 for effecting photoelectric conversion are arranged two-dimensionally, so as to form a light-receiving portion. Each light-receiving device 2 is constituted by a photodiode (PD) made of amorphous silicon or a thin-film transistor (TFT). The light-receiving devices 2 in the respective rows or columns are electrically connected to each other via signal lines 3 for reading out signals. A plurality of bonding pads 4 for taking out signals to an external circuit (not shown) are disposed along outer peripheral sides, e.g., two adjacent sides, of the substrate 1 and are electrically connected to their corresponding plurality of light-receiving devices 2 via the signal lines 3. An insulating passivation film 5 is formed on the light-receiving devices 2 and signal lines 3. For the passivation film 5, silicon nitride or silicon oxide is preferably used. On the other hand, the bonding pads 4 are exposed for connection with the external circuit. In the following, this substrate and the circuit portion on the substrate are referred to as a light-receiving device array 6.

[0016] Formed on the light-receiving portion of the light-receiving device array 6 is a scintillator 7, having a columnar structure, for converting an incident radiation into visible light. Though various materials can be used for the scintillator 7, Ti-doped CsI or the like, which has a favorable emission efficiency, is preferable. Laminated on the scintillator 7 are a first organic film 8, an inorganic film 9, and a second organic film 10, each transmitting X-rays therethrough but blocking vapor, thereby forming a protective film 11.

[0017] As the first organic film 8 and the second organic film 10, a poly-para-xylylene resin (manufactured by Three Bond Co., Ltd.; trade name: Parylene), such as poly-para-chloroxylylene (manufactured by the same company; trade name: Parylene C) in particular, is preferably used. The coating film made of Parylene has excellent characteristics suitable for the organic films 8, 10 in that, for example, it transmits therethrough only a very small amount of vapor and gasses, has high water repellency and chemical resistance, exhibits excellent electrical insulation even in a thin film, and is transparent to radiation and visible light. The details of the coating with Parylene are described in Three Bond Technical News (issued September 23, 1992), and their characteristics will be noted here.

[0018] Parylene can be coated by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method in which it is vapor-deposited on a support in vacuum as with the vacuum vapor deposition of metals. This method comprises a step of thermally decomposing p-xylylene, which is a raw material, and rapidly cooling the resulting product in an organic solvent such as toluene or benzene, so as to yield dipara-xylylene which is known as dimer; a step of thermally decomposing this dimer so as to generate a stable radical para-xylylene gas; and a step of causing thus generated gas to be absorbed and polymerized on a material so as to form a poly-para-xylylene film having

a molecular weight of about 500,000 by polymerization.

[0019] The pressure at the time of Parylene vapor deposition is 13.3 to 26.7 Pa (0.1 to 0.2 torr), which is higher than the pressure in the case of metal vacuum vapor deposition, 0.133 Pa (0.001 torr). Upon vapor deposition, a monomolecular film covers the whole material to be coated, and then Parylene is further vapor-deposited thereon. Consequently, a thin film having a thickness as small as 0.2 μm can be formed with a uniform thickness in the state free of pinholes. Therefore, the coating on acute angle portions, edge portions, and narrow gaps of the order of microns, which has been impossible with liquid materials, can be effected. Also, the coating can be effected at a temperature close to room temperature, without needing heat treatment and the like at the time of coating. As a consequence, mechanical stress or thermal distortion accompanying hardening would not occur, and the coating is excellent in stability as well. Further, coating is possible with respect to almost any solid material.

[0020] For the inorganic film 9, various materials such as those transparent, opaque, or reflective to visible light can be used as long as they can transmit X-rays therethrough. Oxidized films of Si, Ti, and Cr, and metal thin films of gold, silver, aluminum, and the like can be used. In particular, a film reflective to visible light is preferably used, since it is effective in preventing fluorescence generated in the scintillator 7 from leaking out, thereby enhancing sensitivity. Here, an example using Al which is easy to shape will be explained. Though Al itself is likely to corrode in the air, the inorganic film 9 is protected against corrosion since it is held between the first organic film 8 and the second organic film 10.

[0021] The outer periphery of the protective film 11 extends to the inside of the bonding pads 4 between the respective outer peripheries of the light receiving portion and the light-receiving device array 6, whereby the bonding pads 4 are exposed for connection with the external circuit. While this protective film 11 is formed by the above-mentioned Parylene coating, since it is formed by CVD method, it is formed such as to cover the whole surface of the light-receiving device array 6. Therefore, in order to expose the bonding pads 4, it is necessary that the protective film 11 formed by the Parylene coating be cut inside the bonding pads 4, and the outer part of the protective film 11 be removed. In this case, the protective film 11 would be likely to peel off from the outer peripheral portion acting as the cutting portion. Therefore, the outer peripheral portion of the protective film 11 and the passivation film 5 portion of the light-receiving device array 6 at the outer periphery thereof are coated and covered with a coating resin 12.

[0022] For the coating resin 12, a resin which favorably adheres to the protective film 11 and passivation film 5, such as WORLD ROCK No. 801-SET2 (70,000 cP type) manufactured by Kyoritsu Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., which is an acrylic adhesive, for example, is preferably used. This resin adhesive is hardened in

about 20 seconds upon UV irradiation at 100 mW/cm². Thus hardened coating film is soft but has a sufficient strength, is excellent in resistances to moisture, water, galvanic corrosion, and migration, favorably adheres to various materials such as glass, plastics, and the like in particular, and thus has favorable characteristics as the coating resin 12.

[0023] The manufacturing process of this embodiment will now be explained with reference to Figs. 3 to 10. As shown in Fig. 4, columnar crystals of TI-doped CsI are grown according to vapor deposition method by a thickness of 600 μm on the light-receiving surface of the light-receiving device array 6 shown in Fig. 3, so as to form a layer of the scintillator 7.

[0024] CsI, which forms the layer of scintillator 7 is highly hygroscopic, so that it dissolves by absorbing vapor in the air when left exposed. In order to prevent this phenomenon from occurring, as shown in Fig. 5, CVD method is used for enveloping the surfaces of the whole substrate with Parylene at a thickness of 10 μm , thereby forming the first organic film 8. Though there are gaps among the columnar crystals of CsI, Parylene intrudes into these narrow gaps, whereby the first organic film 8 comes into close contact with the scintillator layer 7. Further, the Parylene coating yields a precision thin film coating with a uniform thickness on the layer of scintillator 7 having irregularities. Since Parylene can be formed by CVD at a lower vacuum than in the case with the metal vapor deposition and at normal temperature as mentioned above, it can be processed easily.

[0025] Further, as shown in Fig. 6, an Al film having a thickness of 0.15 μm is laminated on the surface of the first organic film 8 on the entrance side by vapor deposition method, thus forming the inorganic film 9. Then, by using CVD method again, the surface of the whole substrate is coated with Parylene at a thickness of 10 μm as shown in Fig. 7, thereby forming the second organic film 10. This second organic film 10 prevents the inorganic film 9 from deteriorating due to corrosion.

[0026] Thus formed protective film 11 is cut with an excimer laser or the like along the outer periphery of the light-receiving portion at the part inside the bonding pads 4 between the light-receiving portion and the outer peripheral portion of the light-receiving device array 6 as shown in Fig. 8, and then, from thus cut portion, the unnecessary parts of the protective film 11 on the outer side thereof and the rear side of the entrance surface are removed as shown in Fig. 9, so as to expose the bonding pads 4 for connection with the external circuit. Since the passivation film 5 and the first organic film 7 disposed as the lowermost layer of the protective film 11 do not adhere well to each other, the protective film 11 will be likely to peel off if the cut outer peripheral portion is left as it is. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 10, the outer peripheral portion of the protective film 11 and the part of the passivation film 5 therearound are coated and covered with the coating resin 12, which is then hardened upon UV irradiation, whereby the protective film

11 closely adheres onto the light-receiving device array 6. As a consequence, the scintillator 7 is hermetically sealed, whereby resolution can be prevented from deteriorating due to moisture absorption.

[0027] The operation of this embodiment will now be explained with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. An incident X-ray (radiation) from the entrance surface side is transmitted through the protective film 11 made of the first organic film 8, inorganic film 9, and second organic film 10, so as to reach the scintillator 7. This X-ray is absorbed by the scintillator 7, which emits visible light in proportion to the dose of the X-ray. Of thus emitted visible light, the part directed opposite to the incident direction of the X-ray is reflected by the inorganic film 9. As a consequence, substantially all the visible light generated by the scintillator 7 is made incident on the light-receiving device 2 located downstream the scintillator 7. Hence, efficient detection can be effected.

[0028] In each light-receiving device 2, an electric signal corresponding to the light quantity of the visible light is generated by photoelectric conversion and is stored for a predetermined period of time. Since the light quantity of the visible light reaching the light-receiving device 2 corresponds to the dose of the incident X-ray, the electric signal stored in each light-receiving device 2 corresponds to the dose of the incident X-ray, whereby an image signal corresponding to an X-ray image is obtained. The image signals stored in the light-receiving devices 2 are sequentially read out from the bonding pads 4 via the signal lines 3, transferred to the outside, and processed in a predetermined processing circuit, whereby the X-ray image can be displayed.

[0029] Though the foregoing explanation relates to the protective film 11 having a configuration in which the inorganic film 9 is held between the first and second organic films 8, 10 made of Parylene, the first organic film 8 and the second organic film 10 may be made of materials different from each other. Also, when a material highly resistant to corrosion is used for the inorganic film 9, the second organic film 10 per se may be omitted.

[0030] Though an example in which the coating resin 12 is formed on the passivation film 5 outside the part of the light-receiving device array 6 formed with the light-receiving devices 2 is explained here, it will be difficult to form the resin coating 12 at a boundary portion between the light-receiving device 2 and the bonding pad 4 if they are located close to each other. For securely exposing the bonding pad 4 and securely coating the periphery of the protective film 11 with the coating resin 12, it is preferred that the position of the coating resin 12 be shifted toward the light-receiving device 2. To this end, the scintillator 7 is not formed on the whole surface on the light-receiving devices 2 but on the light-receiving devices 2 in the effective screen area excluding the pixels near the bonding pads 4. Then, after the protective film 11 is formed all over the formed layer of scintillator 7, the protective film 11 is coated with the coating resin 12 on the pixels of the light-receiving devices 2 whose

upper face is not formed with the scintillator 7. In this case, since the pixels near the bonding pads 4 are covered with the coating resin 12 or are free of the scintillator 7 on the front side, their sensitivity to the radiation decreases. As a result, these pixels are unusable, thus reducing the number of effective pixels and effective screen area in the light-receiving devices 2. When the light-receiving devices 2 constitute a large screen and have a large number of pixels in total, however, the ratio of the ineffective pixels is small and, depending on the configuration of devices, they may yield a merit that manufacturing becomes easier.

[0031] With reference to Figs. 11 and 12, another embodiment of the present invention will now be explained. Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the radiation detection device in accordance with this embodiment, whereas Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view thereof taken along the line B-B. Since the basic configuration of this device is basically the same as that of the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, only their differences will be explained in the following.

[0032] In the embodiment shown in Figs. 11 and 12, the protective film 11 is formed on the whole surface of the light-receiving device array 6 on the light-receiving surface side and the rear side, exposing only the bonding pad array 4 portion. The coating resin 12 is coated along the boundaries (edges) of the protective film 11 such as to surround the exposed bonding pad array 4 portion. Since the bonding pad 4 portion is securely exposed, and the protective film 11 securely adheres to the light-receiving device array 6 with the aid of the coating resin 12, the layer of scintillator 7 is hermetically sealed, whereby it can be prevented from deteriorating due to moisture absorption in this embodiment as well.

[0033] This embodiment is effective in that it can reduce the length of the edge portion acting as a boundary portion which may cause the protective film to peel off, in particular, in the case of CCD or MOS type imaging devices in which the bonding pad 4 portion is small.

[0034] Further, though the foregoing explanation relates to so-called surface entrance type radiation detection devices in which radiation is incident thereon from the scintillator side on light-receiving devices, the present invention may also be embodied by so-called rear face entrance type radiation detection devices. Such a rear face entrance type radiation detection device can be used as a high-energy radiation detection device.

[0035] As explained in the foregoing, for protecting a highly hygroscopic scintillator, a protective film made of Parylene or the like is formed on the scintillator, and edges of the protective film are bonded to the light-receiving device array with a resin coating of acrylic or the like, whereby the scintillator layer is hermetically sealed.

[0036] In particular, since the peeling from the edges of the protective film is prevented from occurring, resistance to moisture would be improved.

[0037] In the manufacturing method, the protective

film is formed and then unnecessary parts thereof are removed, whereby the protective film in a uniform state is formed more easily as compared with the case where the protective film is formed on only necessary parts, while securely exposing the bonding pads. Also, since the protective film penetrates through the gaps among the deposited columnar crystals in the scintillator layer as well, the adhesion between the protective film and scintillator layer increases.

Industrial Applicability

[0038] The radiation detection device of the above described embodiments is applicable to a large-area radiation imaging system used for medical and industrial X-raying in particular. It can be used for chest X-raying or the like in place of X-ray films which are currently in wide use in particular.

[0039] It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to the embodiments as described above. It is envisaged that various modifications and variations to the above described embodiments could be made without falling outside the scope of the present invention as determined from the claims.

Claims

1. A radiation detection device comprising:

a light-receiving device array (6) in which a plurality of light-receiving devices (2) are one- or two-dimensionally arranged on a substrate (1) to form a light-receiving portion, and a plurality of bonding pads (4) electrically connected to said light-receiving devices (2) in respective rows or columns of said light-receiving portion are disposed outside said light-receiving portion;

a scintillator layer (7), deposited on said light-receiving devices (2), for converting a radiation into visible light;

a radiation-transmittable, moisture-resistant protective film (11) covering at least said scintillator layer (7) and exposing at least said bonding pad portion of said light-receiving device array (6); and

a coating resin (12) coated on the peripheral portion of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) so as to bond the edge of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) to said light-receiving device array (6).

2. A radiation detection device according to claim 1, wherein said bonding pads (4) are positioned at an outer peripheral portion of said substrate (1), said moisture-resistant protective film (11) being formed such as to extend to an area between an outer pe-

rimeter of said light-receiving portion and an outer perimeter of said light-receiving device array (6), an outer peripheral portion of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) being coated with said coating resin (12).

3. A radiation detection device according to claims 1 or 2, wherein said moisture-resistant protective film (11) constituted by a multilayer film made of at least two layers including an organic film (8,10) laminated thereon.

4. A radiation detection device according to claim 3, wherein said multilayer film (11) including at least one inorganic layer (9).

5. A method of making a radiation detection device the method comprising:

a step of forming a light-receiving portion by one- or two-dimensionally arranging plurality of light-receiving devices (2) on a substrate (1), and depositing a scintillator layer (7) for converting a radiation into visible light on said light-receiving devices (2) of a light-receiving device array (6) in which a plurality of bonding pads (4) electrically connected to said light-receiving devices (2) in respective rows or columns of said light-receiving portion are disposed outside said light-receiving portion;

a step of forming a radiation-transmittable, moisture-resistant protective film (11) such as to envelope said light-receiving device array (6) as a whole;

a step of cutting and removing at least the part of said moisture-resistant protective film (11), outside said scintillator layer (7), covering said bonding pads (4) so as to expose at least the part of said light-receiving device array (6) in an area including said bonding pads (4); and

a step of coating the peripheral portion of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) with a resin (12) so as to bond the edge of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) to said light-receiving device array (6).

6. A method of making a radiation detection device according to claim 5, wherein said step of cutting and removing comprises cutting said moisture-resistant protective film (11) along an outer periphery of said scintillator layer (7) at a position between the outer periphery of said scintillator layer (7) and said bonding pad portion, and removing the part of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) formed outside thus cut surface and on the side opposite to an entrance surface so as to expose said bonding pads (4), and wherein said step of coating comprises coating thus cut outer peripheral portion of said

moisture-resistant protective film (11) with a resin (12) so as to bring said outer peripheral portion of said moisture-resistant protective film (11) into close contact with said light-receiving device array (6).

7. A method of making a radiation detection device according to claims 5 or 6, wherein said step of forming a moisture-resistant protective film (11) comprising:

a sub-step forming a radiation-transmittable first organic film (8) such as to envelope said light-receiving device array (6) as a whole; and a sub-step of laminating at least one layer of film (9,10) on said first organic film (8) so as to form a radiation-transmittable, moisture-resistant protective film (11) constituted by a multilayer film made of at least two layers.

8. A method of making a radiation detection device according to claim 7, wherein said multilayer film (11) including an inorganic film (9).

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung, die folgendes umfasst:

eine Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6), in der mehrere lichtempfangende Einrichtungen (2) ein oder zweidimensional auf einem Substrat (1) zur Bildung eines lichtempfangenden Bereichs angeordnet sind, und mehrere mit den lichtempfangenden Einrichtungen (2) elektrisch verbundene Anschlussflächen (4) in entsprechenden Reihen oder Spalten des lichtempfangenden elektrischen Bereichs außerhalb des lichtempfangenden Bereichs angeordnet sind;
eine auf den lichtempfangenden Einrichtungen (2) abgeschiedene Szintillatorschicht (7) zur Umwandlung einer Strahlung in sichtbares Licht;
ein strahlungsdurchlässiger, feuchtigkeitsbeständiger Schutzfilm (11), der wenigstens die Szintillatorschicht (7) bedeckt und wenigstens den Bereich der Anschlussflächen der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtung (6) offen lässt, und
ein Beschichtungsharz (12) mit dem der Umfangsbereich des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) beschichtet ist, um die Kante des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) mit der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6) zu verbinden.

2. Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Anschlussflächen (4) an einem äußeren Umfangsbereich des Substrats (1) angeordnet sind, der feuchtigkeitsbeständige Schutzfilm (11) darauf ausgebildet ist, dass er sich auf eine Fläche zwischen einem äußeren Umfang des lichtempfangenden Bereichs und eines äußeren Umfangs der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtung (6) erstreckt, und einem äußeren Umfangsbereich des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) mit dem Beschichtungsharz (12) beschichtet ist.

3. Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Ansprüchen 1 oder 2, wobei der feuchtigkeitsbeständige Schutzfilm 11 aus einer aus mindestens zwei Schichten hergestellten mehrlagigen Film, einschließlich einer darauf laminierten organischen Schicht (8, 10), aufgebaut ist.

4. Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der mehrlagige Film (11) wenigstens eine anorganische Schicht (9) einschließt.

5. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung, das umfasst:

einen Schritt der Bildung eines lichtempfangenden Bereichs durch die ein- oder zweidimensionale Anordnung mehrerer lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (2) auf einem Substrat (1) und die Abscheidung einer Szintillatorschicht (7) zur Umwandlung von Strahlung in sichtbares Licht auf den lichtempfangenden Einrichtungen (2) einer Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6), in der mehrere Anschlussflächen (4), die mit den lichtempfangenden Einrichtungen (2) in entsprechenden Reihen oder Spalten des lichtempfangenden Bereichs elektrisch verbunden sind, außerhalb des lichtempfangenden Bereichs angeordnet sind;
einen Schritt der Ausbildung eines strahlungsdurchlässigen, feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) zur Umhüllung der gesamten Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6);

einen Schritt des Schneidens und Entfernens von wenigstens einen Teil des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) außerhalb der die Anschlussflächen (4) bedeckenden Szintillatorschicht (7), um wenigstens den Teil der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6) in einer die elektrischen Anschlussflächen (4) einschließenden Fläche offen zu legen, und
einen Schritt der Beschichtung des Umfangsbereichs des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) mit einem Harz (12), um die Kante der feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) an der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtung

tungen (6) zu verbinden.

6. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Schritt des Schneidens und Entfernens des Schneidens des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) entlang einem äußeren Umfang der Szintillatorschicht (7) bei einem Ort zwischen des äußeren Umfangs der Szintillatorschicht (7) und dem Bereich elektrischer Anschlussflächen und Entfernen des Teils des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11), der außerhalb der so geschnittenen Oberfläche und auf der Seite entgegengesetzt zu einer Eingangsfläche ist, um die Anschlussflächen (4) freizulegen, beinhaltet und wobei der Schritt der Beschichtung das Beschichten des so geschnittenen äußeren Umfangsbereich des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) mit einem Harz (12) beinhaltet, um den äußeren Umfangsbereich des feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11) in engen Kontakt mit der Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6) zu bringen.

7. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Ansprüchen 5 oder 6, wobei der Schritt der Ausbildung eines feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilms (11)

einen Unterschritt der Ausbildung eines strahlungsdurchlässigen, ersten organischen Films (8), zur Umhüllung der gesamten Anordnung lichtempfangender Einrichtungen (6), und einen Unterschritt der Beschichtung mindestens einer Filmschicht (9,10) auf den ersten organischen Film (8), um einen strahlungsdurchlässigen, feuchtigkeitsbeständigen Schutzfilm (11), bestehend aus einem mehrlagigen Film, hergestellt aus mindestens zwei Schichten zu bilden.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Vorrichtung zum Nachweis von Strahlung nach Anspruch 7, wobei der mehrlagige Film (11) mindestens einen anorganischen Film (9) einschließt.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de détection de rayonnement comprenant :

un ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6) dans lequel une pluralité de dispositifs de réception de lumière (2) sont agencés suivant une dimension ou deux dimensions sur un substrat (1) afin de former une partie de réception de lumière, et une pluralité de plots de liaison (4) électriquement reliés auxdits dispo-

sitifs de réception de lumière (2) suivant des rangées ou des colonnes respectives de ladite partie de réception de lumière sont disposés à l'extérieur de ladite partie de réception de lumière, une couche de scintillateur (7), déposée sur lesdits dispositifs de réception de lumière (2), destinée à convertir un rayonnement en lumière visible, un film de protection résistant à l'humidité, pouvant transmettre un rayonnement (11), recouvrant au moins ladite couche de scintillateur (7) et exposant au moins ladite partie de plots de liaison dudit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6), et une résine de revêtement (12) appliquée sur la partie périphérique dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) de façon à lier le bord dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) audit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6).

2. Dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits plots de liaison (4) sont positionnés au niveau d'une partie périphérique extérieure dudit substrat (1), ledit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) étant formé de façon à s'étendre à une zone entre un périmètre extérieur de ladite partie de réception de lumière et un périmètre dudit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6), une partie périphérique extérieure dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) étant revêtue de ladite résine de revêtement (12).

3. Dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ledit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) est constitué d'un film à couches multiples fait d'au moins deux couches comprenant un film organique (8, 10) stratifié sur celui-ci.

4. Dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit film à couches multiples (11) comprend au moins une film inorganique (9).

5. Procédé de réalisation d'un dispositif de détection de rayonnement, le procédé comprenant :

une étape consistant à former une partie de réception de lumière en agencant suivant une dimension ou deux dimensions une pluralité de dispositifs de réception de lumière (2) sur un substrat (1), et en déposant une couche de scintillateur (7) destinée à convertir un rayonnement en lumière visible sur lesdits dispositifs de réception de lumière (2) d'un ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6) où une

pluralité de plots de liaison (4) électriquement reliés auxdits dispositifs de réception de lumière (2), suivant des rangées ou colonnes respectives de ladite partie de réception de lumière, sont disposés à l'extérieur de ladite partie de réception de lumière,

une étape consistant à former un film de protection résistant à l'humidité, pouvant transmettre un rayonnement (11), de façon à envelopper ledit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6) dans son ensemble,

une étape consistant à découper et enlever au moins la partie dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11), à l'extérieur de ladite couche de scintillateur (7), recouvrant lesdits plots de liaison (4) de façon à exposer au moins la partie dudit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6) dans une zone comprenant lesdits plots de liaison (4), et

une étape consistant à revêtir la partie périphérique du film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) avec une résine (12) de façon à lier le bord dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) audit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6).

6. Procédé de réalisation d'un dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ladite étape de découpe et d'enlèvement comprend la découpe dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) le long d'une périphérie extérieure de ladite couche de scintillateur (7) au niveau d'une position entre la périphérie extérieure de ladite couche de scintillateur (7) et de ladite partie de plots de liaison, et l'enlèvement de la partie dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) formé à l'extérieur de la surface ainsi découpée et sur le côté opposé à une surface d'entrée de façon à exposer lesdits plots de liaison (4), et dans lequel ladite étape de revêtement comprend le revêtement de la partie périphérique extérieure ainsi découpée dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) avec une résine (12) de façon à amener ladite partie périphérique extérieure dudit film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) en contact étroit avec ledit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6).

7. Procédé de réalisation d'un dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 5 ou 6, dans lequel ladite étape de formation d'un film de protection résistant à l'humidité (11) comprend :

une sous-étape consistant à former un premier film organique pouvant transmettre un rayonnement (8) de façon à envelopper ledit ensemble de dispositif de réception de lumière (6) dans son ensemble, et
une sous-étape consistant à stratifier au moins

une couche de film (9, 10) sur ledit premier film organique (8) de façon à former un film de protection résistant à l'humidité, pouvant transmettre un rayonnement (11), constitué d'un film à couches multiples fait d'au moins deux couches.

8. Procédé de réalisation d'un dispositif de détection de rayonnement selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ledit film à couches multiples (11) comprend un film inorganique (9).

Fig.1

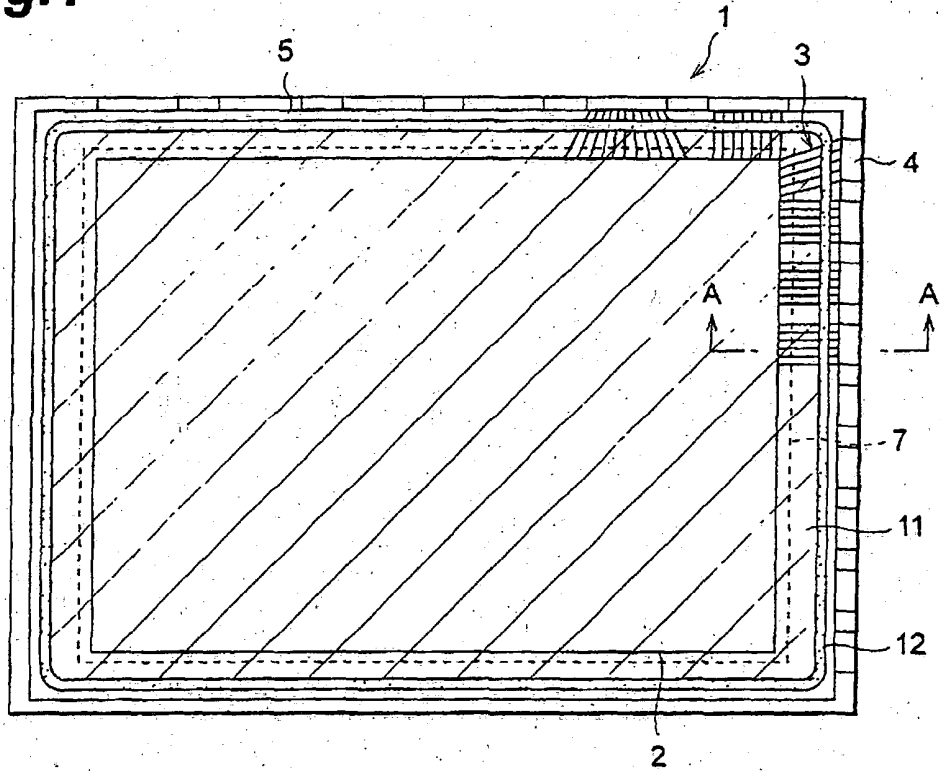
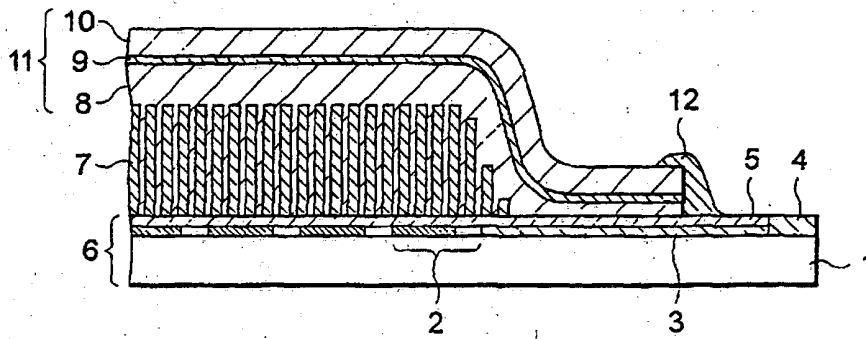


Fig.2



SECTIONAL VIEW ON A-A

Fig.3

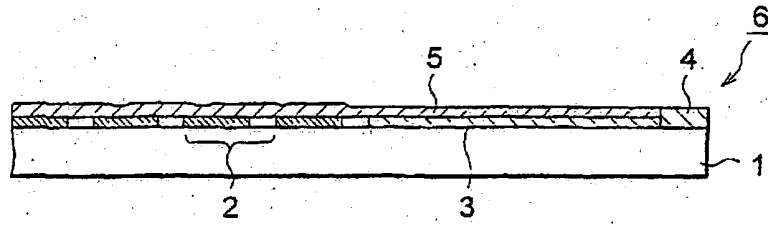


Fig.4

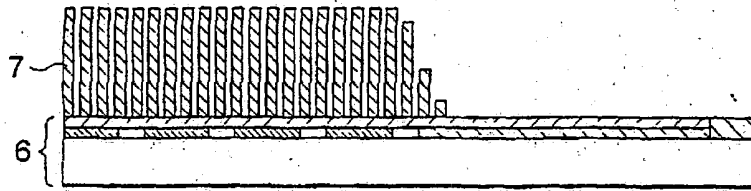


Fig.5

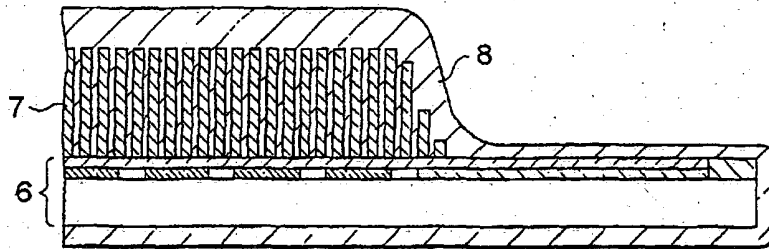


Fig.6

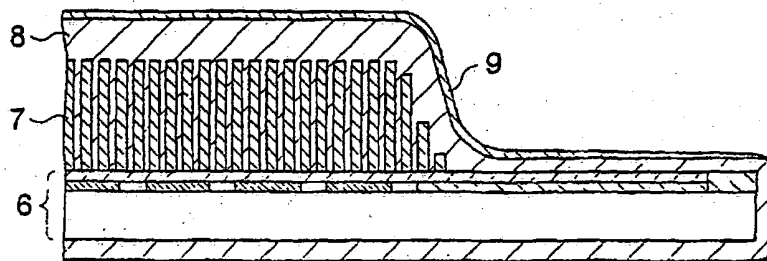


Fig.7

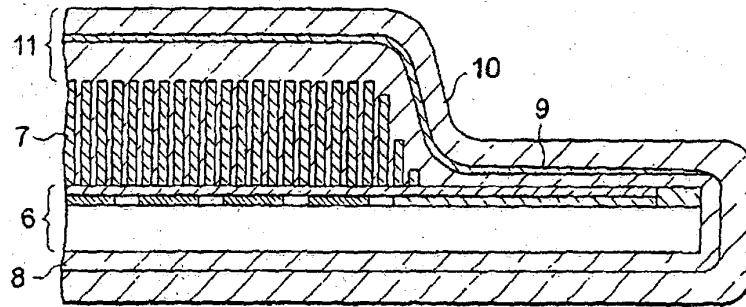


Fig.8

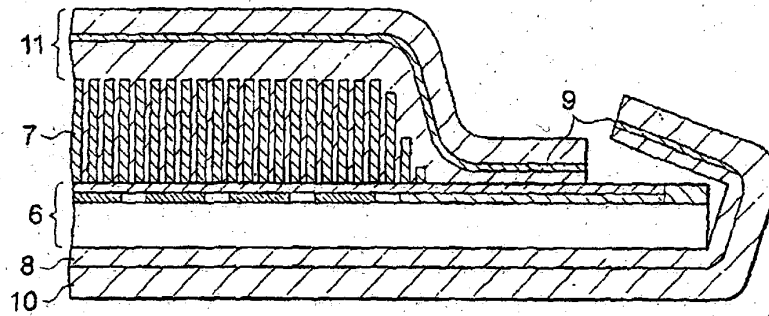


Fig.9

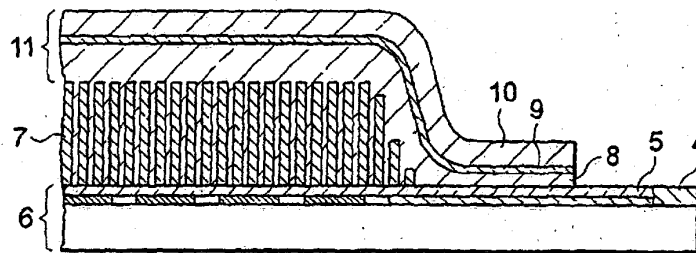


Fig.10

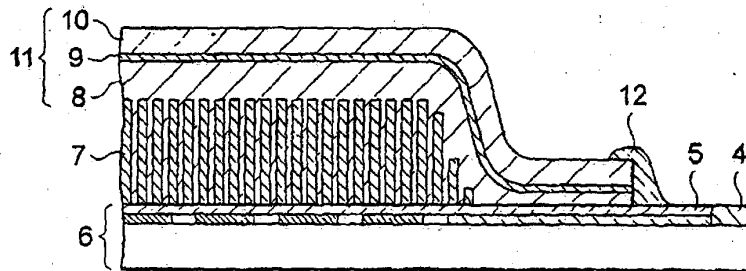


Fig.11

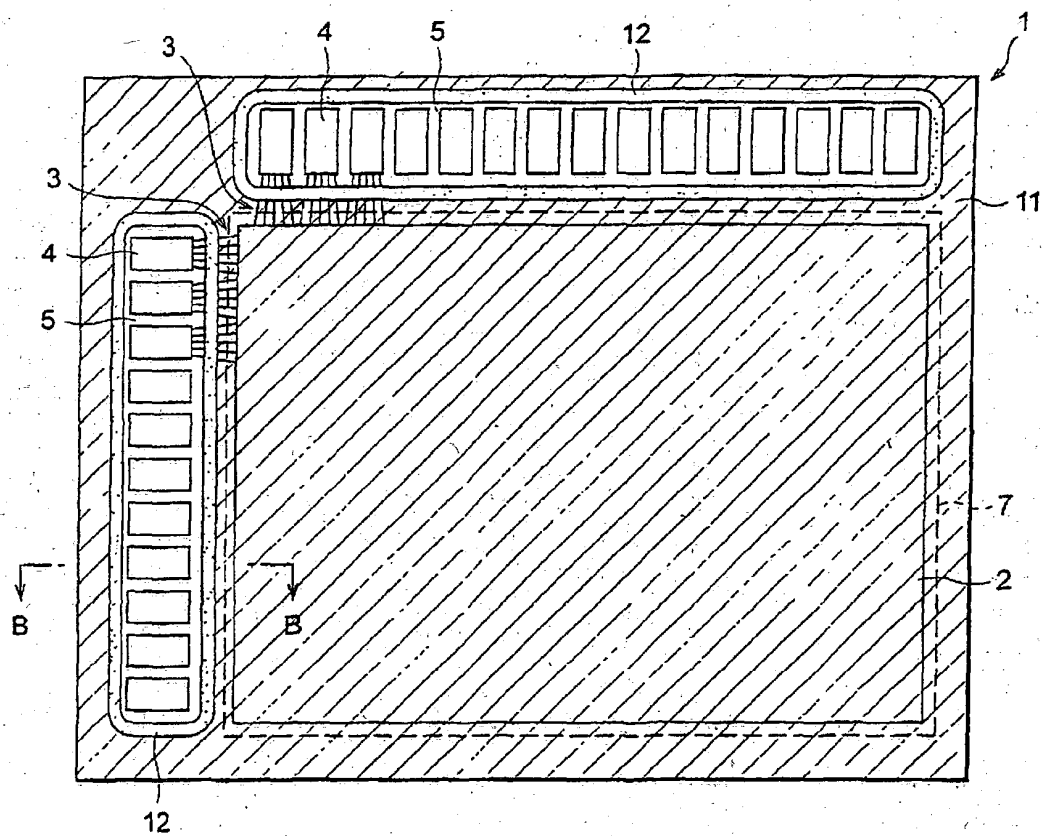
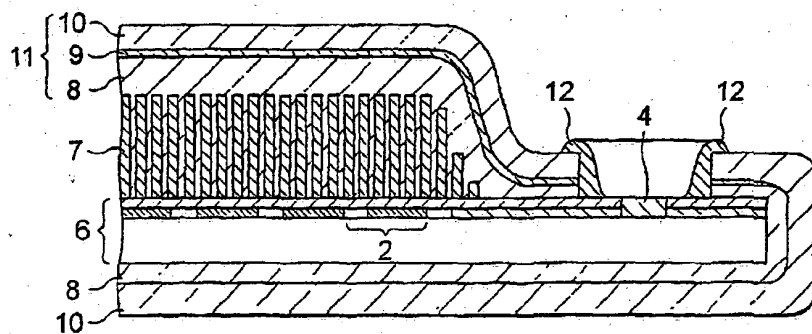


Fig.12



SECTIONAL VIEW ON B-B